path to its very foot. I enry the travelers who will then visit the Vöring Foes.

A short distance above the fall there are a few cabine, inhabited by scaters, or herdamen, whither we repaired to get some fresh milk. The house was rude and dirty, but the people received us in a frendly maner. The powerful housewife laid aside her bay rake, and brought us milk which was actually sweet (a rare thing in Norway), dirty but not reacid butter, and tolerable cheese. When my friend asked for water, she dipped a pailfull from a neighboring stream, thick with decayed moss and vegetable mould, and handed it to him. He was nice enough to pick out a rotten root before drink ing, which one of the children snatched up from the floor and ate. Yet these people did not appear to be in want; they were healthy, cheerful and contented, and their fithy manner of living was the result of sheer indolence and sloveniness. There was nothing to prevent them from being neat and comfortable, even with their scanty means; but the good gifts of God are always spoiled and wasted is dirty hands.

When we opened our bottle of wine, an exquisite aroma diffused itself through the room-a mingled smell of vine blossoms and ripe grapes How could the coarse viotage sent to the North, watered and shemically doctored as it is, produce such a miraele? We tasted-superb old Chateau Latour, from the sunniest hill of Bordesux! By whatever acciat it had wandered hither, it did not fall into un-ciative hands. Even Brite Haistenedather

JUNE strong housewife, smacked her lips over Gills which she drank after sitting to me for her Right

When the sketch was completed, we filled the empty bottle with milk, and set out on our return.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 9, 1857. An interesting slave case occurred here to-day be fore Chief Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Judicial Court. The slave preferred to return home with her master and mistress, but the Crief Justice decided that she was free in Massachusetts and everywhere else, if she chose to be. The facts are these: Mr. Sullivan Swett, with his wife and a voune child, have been stopping in the City of Lawrence for several weeks past, and with them was a female slave called "Betty." The remarkable economy with which masters take care of their slaves is nothing more manifest than in the names with which they see fit to endow them. Some persons in Lawthey see ht to endow them. Some persons a rance thought that Betty was possibly under restraint, and a good Anti-Slavery lady of that place wrote to the Rev. Theodore Parker on the subject.

Mr. Parker consulted with John A. Andrew, eaq., and the result was the issuing of a writ of habeas and the result was the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus by the Police Court of Lawrence, returnable before the Supreme Court, or one of its Justices. The parties appeared in court this morning, Mr. Andrew on behalf of the slave, and Mr. B. F. Watson Postmaster of Lawrence, on the other side. Mr. Wateon admitted that Betty was brought into Mr. Watson admitted that Betty was brought into the State voluntarily by her master; that she had been in Lawrence several weeks, but she had been under no restraint, and her master did not proposed exercise any restraint. He was willing that an order should be passed that she might go where she pleased. Judge Shaw had an interview with the slave, and, upon returning into Court, stated that he had informed her that by the laws of Massachusetts she was free, and at full liberty to do as she pleased. He said that she was about 25 years old, and therefore of sufficient age to decide for herself without a guardian, and also that she had sufficient intelligence. She seemed much attached to Mr. and Mrs. Swett, and also to her busband, who was at the South, and she preferred to remain with her present master and mistress. The Judge told her that in his judgment the facts mounted to a deed of voluntary manumission, and hat a record should be made, of which she could axil herself hereafter, at any time before she left the State, and perhaps it would be respected in Temessee. I believe the Chief-Justice did not ex-press himself very confidently on this last point. It is said that the woman's husband is a free man Her choice is not by any means to be wondered at : but I suppose it will serve the Pro-Slavery news-papers with a text for a new sermon on the beauties of the patriarchial institution.

law, as laid down in this case by Judge Shaw, has been many times affirmed by our Supreme Court, and will continue to be law, at least until the U. S. Supreme Judges, in caucus assembled, as they probably soon will be on the Lemmon case, or some other, come to the conclusion that one more turn of the screw is necessary. Whether, in case of a decision in the Lemmon case, adverse to the rights of the States, our Supreme Court would acquiesce, or rould, after the Wisconsin lashion, disregard such a fecision, is a matter in dispute. The Chief Justice, a the Sims case, refused a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the Fugitive Act of 1850 had been declared by the highest tribunal to be Consti-lutional. But since 1850 it is said that his views on Intional. But since 1850 it is said that his views on the duty of untimited obedience have undergone a change. He voted for Fremont and for Burlingame hat year, although pertinaciously followed to the pols by the old Whig vote-distributers, who, when they saw such ballots in his hand, could not help apposing that the old sage had lost his wits. To altheir remonstrances, however, his only answer was, with a growl and shake of his lion head and mane. "Not to day. Sir—not to-day."

mane. "Not to-day, Sir—not to-day."

A Newburyport correspondent of one of the Boston newspapers says that Mr. Caleb Cushing left tome on the 3d inst. for Washington, for the parties of presenting his claim to the Administration for the vacant place upon the Bench of the United States Supreme Court. I am inclined to think there is no truth in this story. If Mr. Cushing had any design of this sort, he would not have given so plain a contradiction as he has lately Cushing had any design of this sort, he would not have given so plain a contradiction as he has lately given to a statement recently made by Mr. Budanan in his reply to Prof. Silliman. I have not let seen any comment upon the remarkable contradiction which I refer to. In his Silliman letter, Mr. Buchanan says:

"Savery existed at that period (i.e., at the time of the repoil of the Missouri restriction), and athli exists in Kansan, ander the Constitution of the United Sistes. This poist has at less beer Anally decided by the highest tribunal known to our last.

Mr. R. A. Chapman of Springfield, in a letter lated the 26th of October, quoted this declaration and followed it with an able argument, showing to mmmon and honest minds its absurdity in law as

but followed it with an able argument, showing to but man and honest minds its absurdity in law as tell as its atrocity and its danger to our institutions. On the Saturday night before the election, it. Cushing made a speech at Newburyport, which as been published in full in those twin organs of Sorthern subserviency. The Boston Courier and Post. In this speech, he refers to Mr. Chapman's litter and to the question which he etter, and to the question which he discusses; he

Now this question is a raked legal question, as to which not as Supreme Court of the United States, not even the Attorney-Greens, but the President, has expressed an opinion which Mr. Chapman thinks is not good faw. "He (Ar. Chapman) another everything to the desire of certifying his own opinion of a single abstrace point of law." You will observe that here is not only an emphatic contradiction of Mr. De.

contradiction of Mr. Buchanan's statement that the United States, but an intimation, at least, that it is tot so easily decided as Mr. Buchanan would have the country believe. The President says that it is "a mystery " how " it could ever have been seri "ously doubted " that Slavery exists in the Terri "ously doubted" that Slavery exists in the Territories, by virtue of the Constitution, until the people, by the act of framing a State Constitution, expel it. Mr. Cushing says not only that the Supreme Court at the Attorney-General have given no such opinion, but that the question is an "abstruse" one, that is, hard to be understood. How it could ever have been doubted, or considered "abstruse," says the fresident, is "a mystery." You will see that the fresident and the ex-Attorney-General are at issue a two very important points. And the anxiety of he latter not to be understood as indersing the fresident's doctrine, is made plain by his reference atte fact that not only the Supreme Court, but the shorney-General, has refused to give an opinion. He

probably means to be understood that no opinion this sort has ever come from the Attorney-Gen-

eral's office.

Gen. Cushing's purpose to dodge this question is manifest to the close reader of his Newburgport and his Boston speech. In these two speeches, he ranged over the whole field of national politics, and discover the whole field of national politics are not provided that the politics are not provided that the prov cussed the Slavery question in various aspects, de-voting a great deal of attention to matters of much less importance than this new Presidential doctrine Yet he does not once allude to this doctrine in his Boston speech, and in his Newburyport speech his

other, toward the close:
"I had intended," he says, "to speak of that question of law which, rather unseasonably and quite superflucusly, it seems to me, troubles the good judgment of Mr. Chapman. With much respect for him, personally and professionally, it is my right to say, and my daty, that in my opinion he errs, both in the premises and the general conclu-sion, as well as many of the special conclusions, which he deduces from these premises. I have trespassed on your indulgence too long to venture to go into that technical argument now, but am pre-pared to do it on proper occasion, in the belief of being able to do it to the entire satisfaction of the

being able to do it to the entire satisfaction of the people of Mass schusett,"

This is exceedingly vague, and commits Mr. Cushing to nothing. In another part of this same speech, Mr. Cushing seems to touch the point involved in Mr. Buchanan's declaration, but does not. He says that the people gained in the Kansas and Nebraska act "the complete recognition and firm "establishment of the political doctrine that the "time of her admission into the Union, have the "power of determining for themselves their future." power of determining for themselves their future institutions, without being subject in this respect to the mere dictation and arbitrary will of Con-"gress." Mr. Buchanan's doctrine is (I quote again from the Silliman letter) that slaves are "rec again from the Siliman letter) that slaves are "rec"ognized to be property by the common Constitu"tion," and that only when the people come to
frame a State Constitution have they "a right to
"decide the important question whether they will
"continue, modify or abolish Slavery." Mr. Cushing goes no further than to say that the people may
probibit or introduce Slavery as they see fit: Mr. Buchanan's declaration goes to the extent that, un-less they do prohibit it, it exists by the power of the Constitution. What the motives of Gen. Cushing are in thus evading the question, is a matter of con-jecture. Perhaps, after all, his design is to impress the slaveholders with the conviction that their favor ite doctrine, announced by the President, is not yet the law of the land, but if they will place him upon the bench of the Supreme Court, he will not scruple to assist in making it law, and that he has reasons, plenty as blackberries, which he does not choose to waste upon Mr. Reuben A. Chapman, but prefers to

The people have already done talking about the election of Governor, but there is beginning to be a little discussion as to who shall succeed Mr. Banks in Congress. The only names I have heard mentioned that are worth repeating are Charles Hudson of Lexington and James H. Duncan of Haverhill, both ex-Members of Congress; Daniel W. Gooch of Melrose, a young and active Republican lawyer, Prof. Stowe of Andover, Marcus Morton, jr., of the same place, a lawyer of some ability and a son of ex-Gov. Morton, and J. Q. A. Griffin of Malden, a lawyer of extensive practice in Middlesex County. Either of these gentlemen would represent the district respectably, but it is quite likely that some one I have not named will yet be nominated. Unless the nomination is a notoriously bad one, it is very sure to succeed. The vote of the district at the election last week was as follows: Banks, 6,891: Gardner, 4,797; Beach, 3,103, Mr. Banks lacked only about a thousand of a majority over both his opponents, and it is not at all likely that they will be able to combine sgainst him with any prospect of success. The Democrats are talking about Mr. G. W. Dike of Stoneham, and are trying to palm him off as a "National American." But he was never anything but a Democrat, and by no means the best specimen of that class of persons. GILBERT.

NEW TREATY WITH THE SENECAS.

Correspondence of The Buffalo Courier

ARRON, Eric Cos, Nov. 5, 1857.

I am bappy to inform you that a new treaty has this day been made with the Senecas at Tonawanda, by which they will be enabled to retain at least 6,500 of the 12,800 acres of their ancient home at Tonawanda. Charles E. Mix, esq., Chief Clerk of the Indian Danatment, was the Commissioner appointed on the jart of the United States Government to treat with the Tonawandas. The Indians met the Commissioner two days in council. Nicholson Parker, United States Interpreter, acted as the official interpreter on the ocsion. Their able and faithful Chief, Ely S. Parker and John H. Martindale, Wm. G. Bryan and Frad'k asion. Their able and faithful Chief, Ely S. Parker and John H. Martindale, Wm. G. Bryan and Frad'k Follett, the delegation who had represented the Indians at Washington during the recent negotiations, were also present. The Indians concurred in the treaty which was presented to them by the Commissioner with great unanimity and gratification.

I can only hint at its contents.

The Tonawandas relinquished to the United States all the lands in Kansas to which they are entitled, under the Trantice of 1838 and 1849 arounting to 320

all the lands in Kansas to which they are entitled, under the Treaties of 1838 and 1842, a mounting to 320 acres per soul, and making about 200,000 acres, and they also relinquish all claim to the \$400,000 provided for the expenses of their removal to Kansas, and their support, and the purchase of implements, &c., during the first year of their residence in the Far West.

The Government then on its part, allows the Indians \$256,000 for the purchase of the whole, or such parts of the Tonawanda Reservation as they may desire and be able to purchase from the Ogden Company or its assigns; but the amount which they are to purchase for a permanent home is not to be less than 6,500 acres, or about 10 acres for each individual. The more y unexpended in the purchase of land is to be invested in United States or State Stocks, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent for their benefit. The lands purchased to be held in fee by the Secretary of the Interior, or some public officer, to be hereafter designated.

and interect of 6 per cent for their benefit. The lands purchased to be held in fee by the Secretary of the Interior, or some public officer, to be hereafter designated by the Legislature of this State, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians at Tonawamda. The \$15,000 "improvement money" allowed them under the Treaty of '42 is to be re apportioned by the Chiefs of the band to compensate such Indians as may be required to surrender their separate improvements; and the remainder to belong to the tribe.

The wild or unimproved lands, which the Indians co not purchase, are to be surrendered up within 30 days after the proclamation of the Treaty, and the improved lands, not so obtained, on the 1st of June 1839.

The Treaty itself declares that not more than \$20 per acre, on the average, should be paid for any of the lands by the Indians, but supplement was executed on the part of the Indians, subject to the approval of the President, praying that they might be allowed under the express sanction of the President, praying that they might be allowed under the express sanction of the President, praying that they might be allowed under the express sanction of the President, to pay a tigher price than \$20 per acre for certain lands, if found necessary and expedient so to do.

Its details are carefully considered, but they are too voluminous for an off-hand letter. Suffice it now to say that the President and Secretary of the Interior, who have, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, devoted much attention to the subject, have displayed the greatest good judgment as well as humanity in disposing of the vexed questions arising under the treaty of '38 and '42. Those difficulties, the subject of incessant and expensive litigation in the county, were literally chronic in age and aggravation,

county, were literally chronic in age and aggravation, but they have been met with an ability and energy worthy of all praise. The community in general, and especially the friends of the Indian, will approve and plause the kind, wise and beneficent treaty of No-ember 5, 1857

SUICIDE OF AN AMERICAN IN PARIS.—We translate from the Paris Drod, of October 20, the following:

"Some time ago there arrived at a hotel of the Neuve St. Augustine a Mr. Edward D., an American, aged about forty years. He engaged in operations at the Boure. Two days ago it was remarked by several petsons that he was very and. Day before yesterday, as he was not seen anywhere, some uneasiness was exceted. The door of hisroom, which was locked on the riside, was opened by a double key, and he was found reclining in an arm-chair. The Commissary of the Italian section was sent for, and, with the aid of a physician, proceeded to an investigation. It was discovered that the American had blown his brains out; but no report had been heard. This was explained on examining a little pistol found under the body. It was an air pistol—the compressed air producing without noise the same effect as a gunpawder pistol. It was supposed he had been dead for twenty hours, and that the cause of his suicide was disappointment, produced by unsuccessful speculations. Phil. Bulletin, 9th.

A PRIEST ON A BENDER.—A priest of the immacustrations of the same valuation the site.

A PRIEST ON A BENDER.—A priest of the immaculate church, visiting this city from Quebec, and stopping at the Elm House, having on Saturday "put an "eremy in his mouth to steal away his brains," became uprearious, profane and dangerous, and having broken the furniture of his room, set the bed-clothes an fire, and knecked down the waiters, was delivered to the custody of the police for safe keeping. He spent the Sabbath in penitent revertes within the walls of the jail.

[Portland Advertiser.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE COUNTY CANVASSERS. THE COUNTY CANVASSERS.

At 12 o'clock on Tue-day the Board of County Can
reseers met, at the County Clerk's office—fourtees
nembers present.

On motion of Ald. Jackson, Mr. Adams was elected

President.

Mr. David A. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk, then
put the oath of office to Mr. Adams, as follows:

"You do solemnly swear that you will support the Counties
tion of the United States and the State of New-York, and that
you will discharge the duties of the office of County Canvasser
to the best of your shifty—so help you God."

The remainder were sworn in, and the members proceeded to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Fowler seted as Secretary.

The returns from the First, Third, Sixth and part of the Ninth Wards were canvassed, when the Board adjourned till Wednesday merning, at 10 o'clock a. m. KINGS COUNTY CANVASSERS

The Board of County Canvassers and the Board of Supervisors assembled in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, and organized by the appointment of Tunis G. Bragen, esq., as Chairman. They then proceeded with the canvass of the returns of the last election, commencing with the First Ward. Several returns were sent back to the Ward Canvassers for convention, when the Board adjuvered to this morning when the Board adjuvered to this morning. rection, when the Board adjourned to this moraing They will probably not conclude their labors till the week.

ANNIVERSARIES OF THE FEMALE ASSIST-ANCE AND DORCAS SOCIETIES.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the first named Society and its auxiliary, the Dorcas Society, took place yesterday at noon in the consistory room of the Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street. atreet.

The exercisés were conducted by the Rev. T. L.

CUYLER, who, after beginning with prayer, addresses those present in some happy remarks touching the good hitherto done by the Society, and encouraging the members to renewed effect in view of the extraordinary destination likely to afflict the poor during the

members to renewed effots in view of the extraordinary destitution likely to afflict the poor during the coming Winter.

The Secretary of the Assistance Society read a report or statement from the managers, of which the following is the material portion:

"The managers of the New-York Femals Assistance Society for the relief and religious instruction of the sick poor, present their 4th annual report at a season of peculiar difficulty and trial. The universal derangement of financial affairs, causing the breaking up of many establishments where wast multitudes earned their daily bread, has already caused much suffering. As the Winter advances this must necessarily increase, while it is feared the means of relief will be diminished. Many who have been liberal benefactors to the poor have lost their all, or been greatly crippled in their resources. But we trust there will still be found some who will give of their abundance, and others, as in Apostohic times, of their deep poverty, to those who are literally famishing.

"Our Society is one of the oldest in the city, and has generally been liberally sustained, although sometimes, perhaps, overlooked among the crowd of newer claimants to public notice. Those who have hearts to feel must be touched by the appeal of poverty and sickness combined, and we hope that we shall be enabled, by the bounty of our friends, to prove a more efficient assistance Society than we have over yet done.

"Our very efficient auxiliary, the Dorcas Society, has placed at our disposal, during the present year,

over yet done.

Our very efficient auxiliary, the Doreas Society,
has placed at our disposal, during the present year,
1,300 garments and 75 comfortables.

The Treasurer, Miss JANEITA S. COCHRAN, read a

financial report, from which it appears that there is

ing Annual Report\$ 51 50 New 15, 1857,Wood	1856.—Bal. on hand\$ 2,04 35 Nov. 1267.—Collect'n in Oliver st. church 50 75
	Per Miss Post, sub- scribers and donors. 2,363 75
Advertising. 21 75 Expenses of meeting. 5 00 Balance. 285 87	Total \$2,706 35
Total \$2,706 35	ial statement of the Doross

| Society: | # 73 6| | # 73 6| | # 73 6| | # 73 6| | # 74 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 75 6| | # 7

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS. The Board met on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock p. m., in the Common Pleas Court Room. Present-Commis-

the Common Pleas Court Room. Present—Commis-sioners Kerr and Haskett.

A communication was received from Chester Driggs, esq., asking the Board to reduce his licence from \$10 to \$30. The application was granted.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 1 o'clock

THE CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT. Councilman Waven's Committee on the Central rark subject, met again vesterday, notwitstanding the passage of the \$550,000 appropriation, and continued their investigation. The following statements were

made: David H. Hartt, being sworn, said—He was Clerk t David H. Hartt, being sworn, said—He was Clerk to the Commissioners of the Central Park; the persons employed are paid under the direction of the Treas urer; from the reports of the Chief Engineer, there appear to have been 600 or 700 men employed on the Park at one time; that report was published; that number of men might have been on for nearly 60 days; don't know about men being discharged and different men's names being on the pay-roll; the Board of Commissioners received one communication from the Common Council that I remember of; the press of Commissioners received one communication from the Common Council that I remember of; the press of business at the time prevented their answering it; there was no action taken in regard to it, and since then only one meeting of the Commissioners has been held; the Bank of Commorce had part of the Central Park conds, and all the money used was drawn from the bank; most of the petitions presented to the Board came through my hands; am to a certain extent asquainted with the financial matters of the Park; I don't know exactly the amount of money of the first appropriation unexpended; there are, I think, \$5,000 only in the bank to the credit of the Park Commissioners; I presume that the expenditures have amounted to over \$50,000 since last Spring; don't know anything about men from Westchester County being employed on the Park; there has never been an estimate made by the Board as to the amount to be expended the next five months; there was no paper of the kind before the Commissioners; an not in the habit of peddling any petitions to members of the Common Council, nor don't know of the Common Council ever to your knowledge, exacted any renumeration from the Commissioners? A. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind, but have heard of exactions of the kind being attempted, but that is only hearsay, and I must refuse giving the author of the assertion, as it was confidential; don't know the number of men that could be employed on the Park.

John E. Baley, being sworn—Was assistant engi-

en the Park.

John E. Baley, being sworn-Was assistant engi John E. Baley, being sworn—Was assistant engineer; first employed under the eld Commissioners and since under the new ones; resigned a few days ago; he received only two months pay, and that at the rate of \$60 per month; had presented his bill in October; the Commissioners did not refuse to pay it, but said they were not responsible; there have come to my knowledge reductions in pay, the ax men to \$1.50, and chiefs from \$1.500 to \$1.200.

J. B. Bacon, being re-sworn, was informed that a fuller statement from him was required. He had

they were not responsible; there have come to my knowledge reductions in pay, the ax men to \$1.50, and chiefs from \$1,500 to \$1,200.

J. B. Bacon, being re-sworn, was informed that a fuller statement from him was required. He had charge of the fourth division of the Park, and had not received any pay since the 4th of January; there were about 200 men employed in the Summer by the new Commissioners, and they were paid off by the Commissioners, but payment to him and others was refused; called twice on Mr. Green about it; the last time Mr. McIntosh was present, and he was told he would be paid the next day; subsequently he was told that he could not be paid; but, owing to a resolution passed by the Common Council, he received pay on the 4th of November; previous to this one of the engineers had come to him to ask him what he would take for his claim; had been engaged at \$1.500 a year, and, without any knowledge, was cut down to \$1,200, without receiving any previous notice: was told by Mr. Hogg that the salaries were cut down; told him that he would not be satisfied with less than the former amount; refused, under the circumstances, to sign the pay-roll; was told he could not help himself, but must put up with the salary the Commissioners chose to fix on; on October 26 he was at the office, and was offered his pay at \$200; a new roll made on the books; was threatened with a discharge on the lat of November if he did not accept this amount of salary, but he still refused; subsequently, about Nov. 2, he met Mr. Hogg, who said he would investigate and know why the pay-roll had been made out at \$900; Mr. Hogg found that the reduction in pay had been ordered by Mr. Viele; it was then offered Mr. MeIntoeb, to pay at \$1,200, and from necessity he took this amount, but under protest; believes that it was then act of Mr. Wiele and Mr. MeIntoeb, to pay at \$1,200 and from necessity he took this amount, but under protest; believes that it was then act of Mr. Wiele and Mr. MeIntoeb, to pay of the ax men on the roll had also b the act of Mrs Viele and Mr. Melatosh to reduce his salary on the pay-roll from \$1,200 to \$900; the pay of the ax men on the roll had also been fixed at a lower price; in his conversation with the Commissioners, he found them all at "loggerheads," and unwilling to agree on anything. (The Chairman here presented a bill for stakes, which was supposed to be wrong.) Witness said the bill was all correst, and had been in-curred by the old Commissioners; have not brought witness said the bill was an correct, and had been in-curred by the old Commissioners; have not brought a suit against the city, nor an assignment of his claim, except a small portion of it to raise measy.

The Chair announced that he had notified the Con-

tral Park Commissioners to appear here, but they had not. The Committee would therefore take legal means to compel them to attend, and the investigation won stand acjourned to Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock

A BACKWOODSMAN'S NOTIONS OF THE

To the Editor of The N. Y. Trabues

Sin: It has been said that an Indian has a right to cut a broom stick on any man's land, so I assume any man has a right to address an editor on the present money crisis. I think your numerous able writers on the commercial difficulties rather blink the real cau-es and cure. Our Free-Trade sation virtually eave "Buy more than you sell, and then you will prosper Buy \$200,000,000 and sell \$150,000,000-John Bull and his neighbors will trust you." We country merc anta follow the example, and spend \$1,500 and make only \$1,000, and your city merchants trust us for the balance. This is the way the nation and city grow rich, and we the people, follow the example. It is vain to expect individuals to be wiser than the clite legislators of the State. The old-fashioned way of spending only \$1,000

individuals to be wiser than the cittle legislators of the State. The old-fashioned way of spending only \$1,000 of the \$1,500 is nearly exploded, and it is all nonsense to talk of bringing back the nation or the people to that old-fogy practice. Our credit system is like a vast pyramid reversed and standing on its apex.

The banks were so many prope to keep it there, and stocks and merchants, and dry goods boxes were rolled up against it, as auxiliaries to sustain it, and all appeared safe for a time.

But the propped-up base began to waver and show signs of topping over. Merchants became panic-stricken. Props failed, and down came the great bubble, with all the "imaginary security of this great "commercial-country milk-maid." But, as "green "suits its complexion best, green it must be," and if Free-Trade New-York City think we in the country are so green that we cannot see how and why she is so certy prosperous just now, then, she must be stupid indeed. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and when we buy a barrel of nice, select oranges, pay for them, see them put up before our eyes, and the moment we turn our backs the honest grocery-man turns them all out and replaces them with damaged ones, with that old mercantile proverb, "If you buy the devil, you must sell him again"—when Wall street gambles publicly before our eyes every day, and banks and bankers turn brokers, to secure unlawful gains, can you expect the "rural districts" to escape the contagion without now and then plucking a "feather from the goose."

Backwoods, the goose." Fredonic, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1857.

A BURGLAR IN THE HOUSE OF A JUDGE—A FOOT RACE "BY THE COURT."—The Buffalo papers say that a bold but odd sort of burglary was committed at the residence of Judge Masten on Thursday morning, bea bold but odd sort of burglary was committed at the residence of Judge Masten on Thursday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The burglar effected an entrance into the kitchen by prying in one of the windows. He then ransacked the kitchen pantry, gathered up the provisions it contained, put them in a barket, and took them out of the back door to the gate, where he had also placed a fine buffalo robe, apair of Judge M.'s boots, and the burglar's shoes. From the kitchen he proceeded to the cellar, where hat past of a leaf of hread and drank part of a nan of milk. His next move must have been through the kitchen into the hall, where were hanging five overcoats, which the "artist" gathered up and laid by the parlor door, convenient for transportation. Just outcoats, which the "artist" gathered up and laid by the parlor door, convenient for transportation. Just outside the frost door he had placed a large plated water-pitcher. His last journey was into the Judge's bedroom, where, as he was placing his hand on a table, he wakened the Judge. Supposing it to be his daughter who had come from the adjoining room, he asked, "Who's there?" This unexpected and probably unwelcome interrogatory startled the individual, and off he ran. Justice was not blindfolded just than, and gave chase to the thief. The fellow ran; "the Court," not in judicial ermine, but dressed in pure white (night not in judicial ermine, but dressed in pure white (night shirt), took after him down the lawn, and over the fence into Franklin street. It is supposed that the foot-race down Franklin street was one of the pretti est specimens of pedestrianism ever known in thi region. The Court was galning on the burgler, but the latter stripped to it as as he ran, throwing off hi cost, and rushing across the street, jumped over Mr Grosvenor's fence and ran into the large vacant lot in Groevenor's rence and ran into the large vacant by it the rear. The Judge, being barefoot, and not in run ning costume, here abandoned the pursuit, and, return irg, picked up the fellow's coat and cap—the latter a peculiar one, which very likely may lead to his detection. In his coat-pocket were found the plated spoons all of which had been taken from the kitchen closet.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY—A LADY SHAKES HANDS WITH A DESPERADO.—An incident of a start ling nature occurred in the town of Dorchester, Mass, on Friday night. A widow lady named Foster, living on Dorchester avenue, near Centre street, was awakened in the night by the noise as of a person moving about her bed-chamber. Reaching out to obtain a light, what was her construction to feel the grasp of a strange hand upon her own. She screamed "Murder!" which awoke a young lady who occupied the same bed. The strange hand loosed its hold, but the possessor, a man, not the least discoverted by the alarm, made no movement to leave the room, until the lady, at the suggestion of her companion, shouted lustily for "Sam." The burgiar then moved leisurely from the apartment, and at the same instant the bedroom window was raised and another stranger appeared, who swore roundly at the ladies, threatening with an oath that, if they did not stop their noise, he would blow their brains out. The ladies spent the remainder of the night in anxious vigils, and in the morning they discovered that the burgiar who entered the chamber had effected an entrance by foreing a rear window. Nothing was missing from the house. tered the chamber had effected an entrance by forcing a rear window. Nothing was missing from the house [Boston Journal.

RENTS COMING DOWN AT THE WEST .- The sto RESTS COMING DOWN AT THE WEST.—The Store keepers and others of North Side, Chicago, have held a meeting and passed resolutions calling on landlord to reduce the rent of stores 33 per cent, and of eating houses and hotels, &c., 25 per cent. Mr. Solon Long worthy, of the banking house of Longworthy & Broth ers, the wealthiest firm in Iowa, and who are largered estate owners and landlords in Dubuque, a day of the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, a day of the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, a day of the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state of the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state of the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state owners and landlords in Dubuque, and the state owners are stated to the state owners are stated to the stated t two since visited all his tenants, occupying stores and dwellings in the city, and voluntarily reduced their rents 33; per cent., and in one instance remitted \$40.

MILITARY

Yes'erday afternoon a parade of the First Brigade New-York State Militia, under command of Brigadier General Spicer, took place, and the event was made the occasion of a presentation of a testimonial to the 71st regiment. At 2 o'clock p. m., the several regiments composing the brigade formed on the Fift avenue, right resting on Eighth street, where the brigade was reviewed by General Spicer, attended by his staff. In about an bour thereafter the line brok into column and marched down Broadway, up Park row, through the east gate of the Park, and passed in review before Mayor Wood and the Common Council, and a number of military gentlemen, among whom we noticed Commissary-General Ward, of the Governor's Staff, Major-General Sandford, Colonel Duryee of the 7th regiment, Colonel Pinckney and Colonel Sandford. The column moved in the following order: 1st regiment, Light Artillery, Colonel Ryer; 2d regiment, In fantry, Colonel Robinson; 3d regiment, Hussars, Colonel Poetley, and 71st regiment, Colonel Vosburgh. The 2d regiment of this brigade is composed of the City Grenadiers, State Grenadiers, Scotch Fasileers, two companies of German Rifles, and the Continentals.

The 71st Regiment numbers seven companies unde command respectively of Capt. Blauvelt, Capt. Ken-ran, Capt. Tompkins, Capt. Miller, Capt. Meschutt, Capt. Cole, Capt. Kinyon and Capt. Meltsler. The lst, 2d and 3d Regiments were dismissed upon passin out of the west gate of the Park.

The 71st Regiment was drawn up in line in front of the City Hall about 5 o'clock when the officers advarcing to the rostrum, Col. J. C. Smith of the 14th Regiment, 5th Brigade, Brooklyn, presented the testimonial to the regiment accompanying the presentation with an address as follows:

with an address as follows:

Cot. Voshurgh, Officers and Privates of the 71st Regiment.—In the year 1853, at the call of Cot. Lansing, then a member of the staff of his Excel ency Gov. Seymour, the Commander in Chief and now one of the staff of the Commander in Chief and now one of the staff of the Commander in Chief and now one of the staff of the Commander in Chief and now one of the staff of the Commander of the Brigade to which this regiment is attached, a meeting of a large number of officers of the New York State Militar from different sections of the State was held, and an association called "The Military Association of the State of New York" was formed. The chief object of this Association was "to foster, encourage and perfect a therough military system." Every person bolding a commission under the military laws of this State, and actually serving under such commissions, or who has serving under the military laws of this State, and actually serving under such commissions, or who has served as such of the company, and every person who has served as such serving under such company, and every person who has served as such never years and is doing duty as such, may become a member of the Association. Among the number wo first carolled their names as members of the Association I found the name of the side and effi-

cient Commandant of the First Brigade, Brig.
Gen. Spicer. He has been twice honored with
the post of President: from the time of the organization of the Association to the present he has been one
of the most constant energe in and valuable members.
The Association during the first three years of its existence confined its labors principally to the work of
bringing together its a friendly brotherhood and uniting
on a common object officers and members of all the
several divisions, brigades and regiments in the
State, and to the adoption of such measures by the
Legislature of the State as might secure uniformity
of cross and discipline and a more perfect and
thorough military system. In 1854 with the aid of
that accomplished officer who, having served his
country in command of a regiment in the war with
Mexico, had returned to his place as a citizen of
this State, and had been appointed to the post
of Adjutant General—I mean the late lamented
Gen. Temple—the Association procured from the
Legislature the passage of a general law codifying,
bringing together and amending the laws relative to
the militia of the State. In 1856, upon the report of a
Committee appointed for that purpose, resolved to
award a prize of a standard, or of some other military
emblem or equipment to the best uniformed and
equipmed regiment, and also a prize for the best regicient Commandant of the First Brigade, Brig-Committee appointed for that purpose, resolved to award a prize of a standard, or of some other military emblem or equipment to the best uniformed and equipped regiment, and also a prize for the best regimental encampment. The proper notice having been given by this regiment for that purpose, a parade and drill was had before the Association at the Arsenal meeting at Newburgh, in June last. The Committee on Awards reported to the Association, that having witnessed the drill of your regiment, had concluded, with entire unanimity, to award to you the prize for good conduct drill and efficiency; and, in conclusion, desired that the prize might be some emblem worthy of the efforts of the regiment and of the position of the Association. And now, Colonel and fellow-soldiers, the emblem having been prepared under the direction of a Committee, in the absence of the President of the Association, Major General Burnside, whose duty it is to present the same, that duty has devolved upon me as one of the Council of administration, and I have the pleasure to present to you this prize. I trust it will be deemed worthy of the high discipline and drill which you manifested on that occasion. It is an en blem of the high position which this Association has attained in this State. May it inspire you to increase your ranks and still further improve your uniform and your discipline, and as you bear it by the side of the Stars and Stripes, may it encourage others to emulation of your excellencies; and wherevor it may go, whether in aid of the civil authorities, or in protecting the property and lives of year rellow-citizens, bear it a ways in honor in support of right—never in dishoner in support of wrong. never in dishonor in support of wrong.

Col. Vosburgh, in behalf of the regiment, replied After expressing the peculiar pleasure which this award afforded him, and the diffidence with which they received this eagle, he spoke of the difficultie under which the regiment labored at the trial, with only a few weeks of preparation, and at a time when it seemed as if the elements had conspired against it seemed as if the elements had conspired against them. They would accept this prize, not as a tribute for past, but as an incentive for future exertions. They would endeavor in future to merit the approbation of the cit zen soldiery and of the City and State authorities, and when they were called upon, this cagle—the eagle of the American Guard—should be the rallying point for all lovers of order; and if they were called upon to restore the reign of order in New-York, whether from civil commotion or from foreign invasion, he could assure them that the American Gaurd would be first to respond and to protect liberty even to the death [Cheers]. They would take this even to the death [Cheers]. They would take the eagle, they would cherish it, they would protest it, and the strong arms and willing hearts of the America Guard would never diegrace it.

At the conclusion of the ceramony the line again broke into column and marched up Broadway to the armory of the Regiment, where the various companies

This presentation was made on account of the superior skill in military tactics evinced by the regiment during a competition with several other regi-ments at Newburgh last Summer, in presence of the State Military Association, by whom the prize was awarded. The testimonial or prize consists of a heavy bronze wreath at the top of a staff, the wreath being surmounted by an eagle with extended wings. Within the wreath on one side appears in raised letters the inscription "Presented to the 71st Regiment as a ' credit to their trial of skill at Newburgh, June 17th, " 1857, before the State Military Association." On the reverse is inscribed "71st Regimen", Col. Vosburgh." The surface below the raised golden letters, is enam

From the cross-piece, representing a battle-ax at the bottom of the wreath are suspended four tails a la

The affair passed off very pleasantly, and was nessed by several thousand people. In the evening the members of the association were entertained by the regiment.

THE U.S. TROOPS UNDER ARMS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

On Monday, Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the Sub-Treasury, telegraphed to Washington for authority to use the Government troops on Governor's Island and the marines at the Navy Yard in case of any demonstration of the workingmen-one of their speakers last week asserting that there were \$30,000,000 in specie in the banks and Treasury, to which they were entitled. In reply to this, early this morning 52 of the Government troops, under the command of non-commissioned officers, and 53 marines, under command of two officers, made their appearance, marched up to the Custom-House, and took up their quarters on the ground fleors. Their arms were then stacked, and sentinels posted to keep out the crowd. One of the officers remarked that they did not find their quarters very uncomfortable. In less than twenty-four hours U. S. troops may be expected from Boston and Washington.

CITY ITEMS.

Il Trongtore will be given at the Academy this evening, with the same cast as before.

Mr. Evarts began the summing up in the Parish will case on Tuesday morning. The testimony and proceedings are very voluminous, filling eight large volumes, the greater part being the testimony of the physicians and others as to the decedent's sanity. The arguments will probably occupy about ten days. Mesers. Cutting and Evarts and J. W. Edmonds are counse for Mrs. Parish and in favor of the validity of the will. Mesers. O'Conor and Brady for the contestants.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- The Board of Police Commissioners held no open session yesterday. They met according to adjournment, and adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A MAN IN HIS OWN House -Yesterday morning, at an early hour, as Officer Davisor, of the Sixth Precinct, was patrolling his beat, he had his attention attracted by the screams and cries of "Murder" o's man at the corner of Pearl street and Broadway. The officer hastened to the spot and found a man prostrate on the sidewalk, with a large dirk knife sticking in his shoulder near the neck, and blood flowing profusely from the wound. Drawing the dirk from the wound, Officer Davison staunched the bloodss well as he could, and conveyed the unfortunate mas to the Police S ation, when the District Surgeon was sent for. The wound is rather severe, but is not considered dangerous. The man gave his name as Jacob Seiller, and said he kept a lager-beer salons at No. 549 Pearl street; that about 12 o'clock, while alone in the saloon, a man to him unknown came into the place and deliberately plunged the dirk into his shoulder as above stated. The man then fied. Seiller pursued the assassin into the street, but soon fell from loss of blood and faintness, and the villian escaped. Who the man was Se'ller had no idea, neither could be account for the violence to his person, unless it was that the rascal, seeing him alone thought to murder him and then rob the place.

Several policemen were sent out forth with to search the Ward with a view to finding the assassin, but were unable to obtain any information respecting him.

AN ADROIT ROBBERT AND SWIPT PUNISHMENT. few days ago an elderly maiden lady named Mary Mullener, residing in this city, was relieved of her pocket book in a very adroit manner. Walking down Chatham street, she noticed a fashionably-dressed

young man, apparently following her. Arrived at the Park, he stood at the entrance through which she was about to pass. Gaing out of the gate at the oppositeside, there he stood again. Indignant at his in-puderce she exclaimed, "What are you blocking up the gate for? You are very importinent." At this juncture a second nicely-drossed gentleman stepped up, easying to No. 1, "Why don't you let the lady past!" at the same time showing his fist in a threat manner under the nose of No. 1, as if disposed to krock him down. No. 1, apparently intimidated, got out of the way, and the lady passed over to the opposite side of the street. She was no scoper over than a third gentleman adcressed her, asking if she had lost arything. Much arnoyed, she replied she had not, and insisted upon it. He asked her if she was sure she had not lost her pocket-book. She was sure that she had not, for it was in her pocket when she entered the Park. The gentleman asked her to examine her pocket, and see if it was there. She did so, and was netonished to fird it gene. Extending his hand, the gertleman said, "Is that your pocket-book?" ing one to her. "Why, yes," said she, more and more astonished, at the same time extending her hand as if to take it. The bolder, however, quickly pulled it back and asked her to describe the contents. She did so, and he then told her that three regues had been following her and one of them had picked her pocket. He then pointed to gent No. 2, who appeared so indignant at gest Ne. I at the Park gate, as one of the pickpockets. Said she, "Why, that is the man who was so polite to me over by the gate." The gentleman who had been pocket-beek then informed her that he was a policeman, and that the rogue was in charge of another po licemsn whom he had called. They being in citizens' dress, she did not seem to understand it. The detective explained to her that they were forced to dress in citizens' clothes or they would be unable to catch such rascale as the present one. She told the detective that she was going to Jersey City to stay till Thursday, and was then to return to her residence in Allen street.

They went together to the Police Station, where the prisoner was committed to prison. The lady then proceeded to Jersey City. While she was absent the cers called upon her eister in Allen street and found everything as represented by Miss Mullener. On Thursday she appeared at the Special Sessions, and the regue was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. His pame is William Malone. The officers proved to be Meers. Anderson and Craft, attached to the Mayor's office. The lady was very much astonished that the officers should know all about a fact pertaining to herself and of which she was entirely ignorant until apprised of it by one of them.

DISTURBANCE ON A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAIN -A half dozen rum-crazed Irishmen got on board the Albany Express train at Peekskill last Saturday night, and, entertaining rather ultra notions of per-sonal privilege, undertook to have a car to themselves. To gain this point they refused to pay their fare, and commerced a hideous uproar, ending with the smash-ing of windows, lamps and seats, and assaulting the passengers, who were compelled to flee into the cars for safety. Mr. Daniel Young, the conductor, stopped the train at Yonkers and telegraphed to New-York for police aid on the arrival of the cars at Thirtyfirst street. No arrests were eventually made, however, on account of some misapprehension, and the drunken vagabonds escaped their deserts.

drunken vagabonds escaped their deserts.

Melancholy Accident on the Great Westers Rahway.—As an emigrant train was going into Hamilton on Thursday night, a melancholy accident occurred. A gentleman in New-York named Connolly, was dismissed from his situation owing to the stringsnoy of the times. He, from some cause, got into a scrape and was sent to prison for ten days, in consequence of which he became irsane. His wife, Jane Connolly, and two children, a boy and a girl, hereupon left New-York for Chicago, where they had relatives. The Spectator says: After passing the Suspension Bridge, the children remarked something strange in their parent's conduct, and the boy, who fait sleepy, asked his sister to keep watch and wake him if his mother should require him. Both the children, however, fall asleep, and the mother, when the train was at the foot of Mary street, in this city, went out and either fell or threw herself off the platform of the car. She was taken up incensible, and has not opened her eyes or spoken since. Dr. Billings has attended her. No marks are apparent on her body, but it is supposed some lighty must have been done to the spine to induce this state of inscrepibility. The railway authorities have kindly that the condensor to discover her relatives. of insensibility. The railway authorities have kindly

At 5] o'clock yetes day morning, a fire occurred in the bakery of Francis Stappers. No. 147 East Twenty-eighth street, causing damage to the amount of \$150.

A DESTITUTE FAMILY-THREE CHILDREN BURNOS BY CANTHENE.—At 10 clock yesterday morning Offi-cer Brooks had his attention called to a Ger nau fam-ily living at Ne. 44 Orobard street, who were in a des-titute and suffering condition. Three of the children had been severely burned by the bursting of a camphene lamp on Saturday night last, and had been suffering from the injuries since that time. Officer Brooks notified the Commissioners of Emigration, who promised to see that the family were taken care of.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED BY THE EXPLO-DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED BY THE EXPLO-sion of a Canon.—Coroner Perry held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the bady of a man 40 years of age, named Patrick Fitsgibbons, who died from the effect of injuries received on the evening of the 4th inst., by the explosion of a canon. The deceased, it appears, was engaged with others is firing a salute on the occasion of a political meeting is the Sixth Ward, when the cannon exploded, and he was fatally injured. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

STEALING MONEY AND CLOTHING.—Frank Eunes, a native of Portugal, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing \$500 in gold coin and a quantity of clothing, consisting of dresses, bedding, &c., to the value of \$500, from the apartments of Louis Brown of No. 91 Pearl street. Officer McCord, of the Eleventh Precinct, made the arrest, and conveyed the prisoner before Justice Gonnolly, who committed him to await an examination.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILEOAD —Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday upon the body of the lad James Higgins, who sa last Saturday evening was run over near Sixtisth day upon the body of the lad James Higgins, who ex last Saturday evening was run over hear Sixtieth street, by a train of cars on the Hariem Railroad, and fatally injured. The evidence adduced exhibited no careleseress on the part of those having charge of the train, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. It appears that deceased saw the train ap-proaching and attempted to get out of its way, but, instead of stepping off the track, he endeavored to cross it, and was run down. The deceased was a na-tive of this city, foutten years of age, and resided with his parents at the corner of Rivington and Essex streets.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.-THIS EVEN-PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—THIS EVENING Siles Steel's beautiful Drams of Orinka; OT THE INDIA
MOTHER, Mr. J. F. Pool's historical Drams of THE SIEGE OF
WEXPORD, and the laughable Comedy of YANKER COURTING.
The great and truly astorishing AMERICAN ACKROATS appear
tetween the first and second pieces in the wonderful Ladder
Fests. This astonishing Troupe, we understand, are preparing
or a fest (which they intend perferming on the occasion
Mr. Fox's benefit on Friday evening juest) which has never
been performed in this or any other country, vir., A Double
TRAPEZ, from La Perche.

THE PANIC AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. THE PANIC AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

There is certainly no class of business men who have suffered more severely in consequence of the present Panic than the Dry Goods Mercharts. This may be accounted for by the feat that many of them have large stocks on and, of which it is impossible to dispose with any degree of security in the used way, and yet the necessity is such as to excurring in the used way, and yet the necessity is such as to executive in the used way, and yet the necessity is such as the end of the contraction of the other way. The contraction is not any service in order to meet here engagements. Stocks to any services the whole when bank or railroad stocks decline it of helders look blue when bank or railroad stocks decline it of the falls of a cent; and the farmer repudiates all obligation to the merchant, simply because floor ard corn have failen below the standard of silver. Gramblers of that it would at least learn learn learn in Philorophy, if they would visit Messra. Chas. Hrand & Co., No. 301 Grand et. There is a sandice beyond their comprehension. Rich Silks that cost & 11 to decline to Woonts; Litten Damasks at 80 cents per value fall to 50 cents; then Pladic, that cost 20 cents, can be had at 2 cents per yard; wide Gotton Sheetings, worth 10 by the bale are disposed of at 12 cents per yard. French Merinoss at par 6 137, are new offered at from 81 to 75 cents per yard. Such 1s the sacrifice of the wholesale stock of Chas. Haand & Co., No. 301 Grand et.

RED ASH STOVE COAL AT \$5 PER TUN.—We are again discharging from boat our best Ran Ass Coats, store and org sizes, which we are still selling at the above low price. Tautakow BROTHERS, No. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and FS East 14th-st., New York, and foot of South 7th and South 10th-sts.

FRANGIPANNI—The most delightful and Issuing performe. Giverine Jelly conders the hands soft, and prevents betr chapping. No. 806 Broadway.